REGISTERED No. 79 of 1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,530.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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½ the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lees, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873. 5	Leave Tuticorin	April 1873. 13
" Beypoor	6	" Colombo	14
" Vingorla	7	" Galle	15
" Carwar	7	" Negapatam	18
" Mangalore	8	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	9	" Coconada	22
" Tellicherry	9	" Visagapatam	23
" Calicut	10	" Bimlipatam	24
" Beypoor	10	" Gopalpore	24
" Cochin	11	" False Point	25
" Alleppy	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdat, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873. 28	Leave BUSREH	April 1873. 16
" Kurrachee	April 1	" Fao	16
" Guadur	2	" Kuweit	16
" Muscat	4	" Bushire	18
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Linga	23
" Linga	8	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Bahrein	8	" Muscat	27
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	29
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	May 1
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander H. Hennessey, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GREENLAW, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck in the Saloon, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Extra Steamer CALYPSO, 1,334 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th April 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

To Trieste	Cabin. £40	Deck with Food. £19-0
To Port Said	£28	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Reynard, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 26th March 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	32	18	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	58	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL 1873.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, viâ the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,640 Tons	470 H.P.	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,748 "	800 "	on 14th April.
CEYLON	3,012 "	450 "	on 28th "
DUNCAN	3,128 "	300 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 320

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 31st March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or by vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,963 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 30th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P. G. Mathews, Commander.

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the 13TH proximo.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,96 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... £ 50

TO MALTA ..... £ 40

For Plans, &c., apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.

2, Hornby Row.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	" 3 8
Third Class	" 1 8
Horses	" 4 0
Carriages	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 29th March, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	....Saturday.	Leave Cochin	....Friday.
" Ratnaghery	....Sunday.	" Beypore	....Saturday.
" Vingorla	"	" Calicut	"
" Goa	....Monday.	" Tellicherry	....Sunday.
" Carwar	"	" Cannanore	"
" Compta	"	" Mangalore	..Monday.
" Mangalore	..Tuesday.	" Compta	"
" Cannanore	..Wed'day.	" Carwar	....Tuesday.
" Te licherry	"	" Goa	"
" Calicut	"	" Vingorla	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnaghery	..Wed'day.
Arrive Cochin	....Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	....Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 89, Nicoda Street, or to No. 14, Meadow Street, and in the Fort apply to Cowasjee Jamsetjee, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, muslins, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also Jewellery, consisting of ruby, emerald, diamond and brilliant finger-rings, ear-rings, lot of loose pearls and emeralds, gold Albert and guard chains, necklaces, rings, silver watch chains and guards.

Blackwood carved furniture, such as circular large dining table sideboard drawing-room carved chairs, iron rocking chairs, conversation cane chairs, clothes presses, China trunks, rattan cloths baskets, 1 set of chesnut fruits, 1 large fire-proof safe by Samuel Whitfield and Sons,

6 cases containing 12 dozen packets of seid fiz powder, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, near the Worley Causeway.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Gujumal Crustnadjee, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 P.M., on the premiser, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wassoodeo, and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of fons freehold vacant new salt bathy land or ground, or land tenements and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the North of the new Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, and partly by the Byeul a Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Johangeerjee Pithawalla, on the north by the said New Foras Road, and on the south by the batty field, formerly belonging to Bhicajee Nunsajee and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement six thousand and three hundred square yards, or thereabouts, as the same is delineated on the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 496 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M. the prem ses, the following landed prope ty on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mahakore, widow of Soney Narotumdass Hurjeewandass, by order of Tribhowandass Wrikundass the Mortgagee.

All that right, title and interest of Bye Mahakore, widow of Soney Narotumdass Hurjeewandass, in and to all that more or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situate on the north side of and fronting the Second Bhoreewadda Road near Bhoreeshwur, in the Registry of the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, of which the said ground Vizmath Poolanath Ramchunder Juggunnathjee and others are Fazendars, the same containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length from the north side to the south side thereof, and 10 feet in breadth from the east to west side thereof, be the same little more or less, and being bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the estate of the late Moteeram Vallubram, on or towards the west by the house of Khimjee Mowjee, on or towards the north by the house belonging to the estates of the said Moteeram Vallubram, and on or towards the south by the public road called the Second Bhoewadda Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Heerachan Mandchhan and now of Bhailal Dewchun.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The Sale at No. 27 Cumballa Hill of the Household Effects of Thomas Wilson, Esq., will be resumed this day, at 1 P.M., when the remaining Bed, Dressing and Bathroom's and Dispense and Cook-room Furniture, and Books will be sold.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Pepcelainwares, a full toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, a strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, a powerful grey Brougham Horse, Books, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above address the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising neat cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, fine electroplated spoons and forks, curry and hotwater dishes, ice pitcher table and dessert knives and forks, cruet-egg frames, chamber and table candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cutlery and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, wa hing and dressing table, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, hatstand, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, four-post iron bedstead, camp cots, Baba cots, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing glasses, a set of dining room table in 3 pieces, a full toned solid mahogany grand Square Pian forte by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, with glass insulators and covers, piano stools, a lot of books, bath dispence, and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, together with a powerful grey Brougham Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.

8 Cases White Jaconets.

5 " Grey Dhoties.

By order of Messrs. Blundell Spence and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indentors Messrs. Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.

H A & Co—250 drums turpentine, each containing 5 imperial gallons.

AT 2 P.M., Precisely.

A breech-loader pin gun.

A magnificent trained Grey Arab Charger.

A good Walker docile and about 14-3 with saddle and bridle, complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NOTICE!!!

In answer to numerous enquiries about "LONDON ASSURANCE," Mr. BENNEE begs to say that it is still in REHEARSAL, and that there is every probability of Mr BENNEE being able to APPEAR on EASTER MONDAY, April 14.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STEPHENSONS, arrived from Liverpo l, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Stephensons.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CLARA, from Mauritius, are hereby informed of her arrival under General Average, and requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND and to PAY A DEPOSIT to Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., 4, Forbes Street, to whom BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, are to be sent for countersignature.

ALEXANDER MACKEY,

Master Barque Clara.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1873.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th March 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till Noon on the 3rd proximo for carrying out certain RECLAMATION WORK in BACK BAY. Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each Applicant of Rs. 2.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 27th March 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAHMA and NOAM, daughters of YACOOB SEEMA NESSINA, deceased, have contracted to SELL to NAHOM JOSHUA ABRAHAM all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Meadow Street, in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed under No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about Four Hundred and Sixty-three Square Yards and Three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Meadow Street, on or towards the west by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on or towards the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on or towards the south by the property of Colonel Keatinge. All persons having any Claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing, at my Office, No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the conveyance will be completed without reference to any such Claim.—Dated this 24th day of March 1873.

C. TYABJEE, Solicitor.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacien of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most nourishing of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspirations, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Leaves of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Gum-it, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been obtained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which rale, lymphatic children, affections of the glands, the eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the ra peutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claud Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

All these means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliat ves in varied forms, b ased on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent at headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the first Ish Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Coloured Kid Gloves	"	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	"	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	"	3 0
Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves	"	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	"	2 12

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

All new Designs.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eclinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured " "	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze "	26 8
Fine " " Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab 2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
" " Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned regret to intimate that they have UNAVOIDABLY RUN SHORT of this valuable preparation, owing to recent large demands.

They expect further invoices immediately, and will at once announce their arrival.

Orders will be registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

Agents for India.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in bulk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

EDUCATION.

VALE HOUSE, SPRING VALE, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

MR. A. MORSE, M.R.C.P., (for five years a Master in one of the Principal Indian Colleges) receives a limited number of Pupils daily from India, to prepare for the Universities, Cooper's Hill, and other public Examinations.

The delightful climate of Spring Vale is specially recommended by the Faculty for delicate children or those from warm climates. Pupils have the advantage of sea-bathing and boating, besides gymnastics &c.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

M. J. WHITE, Esq., M.A., Principal, Canning College, Lucknow. Revd. E. BURGESS, M.A., Cawnpore. Revd. G. TURBS, M.A., Reading.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNINGshares firm; other shares unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

———	£20	31·2·0	p.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
———	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
———	£20	43·10·7	do.	Ditto	
———	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
———	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods continues quiet, but we have no change to report in prices. The demand for Jaconets and Mulls, however, is active, and slightly better figures are now obtainable for them. This activity is entirely due to an improvement in the demand for Marwar. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces G. Shirtings to arrive 40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs. Rs. 5 8 0
500 „ „ „ fine 40 „ 39 „ „ 8½ „ 5 14 0
450 pairs White Dhoties 45 „ 10 „ „ 2 2 6

COTTON.

The market has been quiet, but the demand for Broach M. G. is very active. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) .....at Rs. 212 to Rs. 213
„ Akote „ .....at „ 218 to „ 220
„ Broach M. G. „ .....at „ 245 to „ 247
„ Hingunghaut „ .....at „ 242 to „ 245
„ Dholleras (May delivery .....at „ 210 to „ 211

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

250 candies New Broach M. G. 1 month .....at Rs. 245-246
250 „ „ „ Ready ...at „ 246-247
75 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 246
100 „ „ „ 10 days .....at „ 245
25 „ „ „ 30th April .....at „ 243
50 „ „ „ 1 month .....at „ 244
50 „ „ Akote F.F.P. Ready ...at „ 222
100 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 221½
100 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 222½
251 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 220
100 „ „ Verawul .....at „ 190
25 „ „ Jodia .....at „ 195
200 „ „ Mowa and Bhownuggur „ .....at „ 217-18
200 „ „ Bhownuggur 1 month .....at „ 215
150 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 214
150 „ „ Vingoria 10th May .....at „ 183
25 „ „ „ Ready ...at „ 185
100 „ „ Mowa „ .....at „ 217½-18
25 „ „ Cutch „ .....at „ 204
25 „ „ Porebunder „ .....at „ 204
25 „ „ „ „ .....at „ 205
25 „ „ Khandeish „ .....at „ 200

YARNS.

A large business is reported to have been done yesterday at current rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms:—

900 lbs. Mule No. 30's .....at 9 as. per lb.
2,400 „ „ „ 40's .....at 11½ „ „
6,000 „ „ „ 40's .....at 11½ „ „
900 „ „ „ 50's .....at 13 „ „
600 „ „ „ 60's .....at 14½ „ „
900 „ Water „ 20's .....at 9½ „ „
7,500 „ „ „ 30's .....at 11½ „ „
900 „ „ „ 30's .....at 11½ „ „
6,000 „ T. Red „ 30's to 60's .....at 28½ „ „

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers.....at Rs. 55½ per cwt,
500 „ Yellow Metal Braziers .....at „ 44½ „

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH MARCH.

London ... Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl / Myrabolns & Coir bells £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 5s.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 7 per bale. / „ Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... Rs. 22 and Calcutta Post charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Cathay (s).....	Dundas	Suez, March 4.
27	Estrella de Damaun	Nacoda	Chittagong, Jan. 21.
	Stephensons (s)	Forster	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
	T. E. Whittle.....	Blanchard.....	Ardrossan, Nov. 12.
	Asia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Feb. 24.
	H. M. S. Columbine	Hereford	Trincomalie, Mar. 19.
	Mabel...	White	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Neera (s)	Coburn	England.
27	Sir J. B. Carnac (s)..	Raffin.....	Coast and Goa.
	Richard McManus...	.....	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Aristocrat, Wilkie, to Trieste, &c.
Barque Commercant, Chanmer, to Mauritius via Kurrachee and Muscat.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ellora, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Cathay, to China, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Asia, to Genoa, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
24	Star of India	.....	London.
	J. C. Stevenson (s)..	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
24	J. C. Stevenson (s)..	.....	London.
	Othello (s)	.....	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 12 Asia, ss, Crocco, from Genoa.
13 Western Star, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
13 Donnai, ss, Varangot, from Galle.
13 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, from Suez.—With mail.
13 Ninova, ss, Stocker, from Bussorah.
14 Bechordass Ambaidass, Metcalf, from Liverpool.
14 Estrees, F. Gun Boat, Didot, from Suez.
14 Amazone, ss, Champanois, from Marseilles.
15 Ada, ss, Thatchell, from Calcutta.
15 Nuphar, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.—Passed to Galle.
16 John Dixon, ss, Preston, from Newcastle.
16 Kwangtung B. M., ss, Elton, from Soogurah.
16 Pekin, ss, Barlow, from Calcutta.—With mail.
16 Aga Memmon, ss, Thompson, from Liverpool.—Passed to China.
16 Ada, ss, Thatchell, from Calcutta.
16 Memfi, ss, Marassi, from Trieste.
17 Akola, ss, Hunter, from Cardiff.
17 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12 St. Andrew, ss, Harwood, to Rangoon.
12 Hanoodin, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
13 Asia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
13 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
14 Kwangtung, B. M. ss, Elton, to Soogurah.
14 Donnai, ss, Varangot, to Marseilles.
15 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, to Zanzibar.
15 Amizone, ss, Champanois, to China.
15 Conception, Maymo, to Marula
16 Pekin, ss, Barlow, to Southampton.
16 Estrees, F. Gun Boat, Didot, to Saigon.
16 John Dixon, ss, Preston, to Kurrachee.
17 Bartolomeo Donavoro, Trobucco, to Rangoon.
17 Ada, ss, Thatchell, to Trieste.
17 Memfi, ss, Marassi, to Bombay.
17 India, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
17 Ninova, ss, Stocker, to London.
18 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
18 Ada, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dudley, Nacoda, from Macoala.
Mar. 1 Fatheol Illah, Nacoda, from Singapore.
7 Edward D. Jewett, Betts, from Swansea.—Rangoon.
9 Malacal Bahar, Nacoda, from Chittagung.
13 Western Star, Nacoda, from Calcutta.—Jedda.
14 Bechordass Ambaidas, Metcalf, Liverpool.—Rangoon.
16 Kwangtung, B.M.S. Elton, Soogurah.
16 Akola, ss, Hunter, Cardiff.—Cochin.

MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 2 Turk. Str. Nineveh, from Persian Gulf.
4 H. M.'s Nimble, from Persian Gulf.
6 Ship Rawayoond Shah, from Calcutta.
7 H. M.'s Magpie, from Bombay.
7 Mail Str. India, from Bombay.
7 Str. Patna from Aden.
11 French man-of-war the Duconedic, from Seychelles.
15 Mail Str. Cashmere, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 2 Mail Str. Euphrates to Bombay.
5 Turk Str. Nineveh, to Aden.
8 H. M.'s Nimble to Bombay.
8 Mail Str. India, to Persian Gulf.
8 Mail Str. Patna, to Bombay.
15 French man-of-war the Duconedic, to Bombay.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Nelusko.....	—	Penang	Mar. 1
City of Cambridge.....	3220	Calcutta.....	Mar. 1
Xantho	1800	Bombay.....	Mar. 5
Hindoo	3220	Calcutta.....	Mar. 6
Calcutta.....	—	Calcutta.....	Mar. 8
Yorkshire	2273	Calcutta.....	Mar. 5
Asia	1579	Rangoon	Mar. 8
Vitalia	1947	Calcutta.....	Mar. 10
Tchihatcheff	1945	Penang	Mar. 10
Macgregor	1325	Penang	Mar. 12
Dhoolia	—	Colombo	Mar. 12
Harrington	1150	Batavia	Mar. 13
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay.....	Mar. 30
Lord Elphinstone	—	Penang	Mar. 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sjeslland, s, 30 cases beer, Killick Nixon & Co.
Thunderbolt, 201 kegs iron nails, H. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 50 barrels coal pitch, Bahajeebhoy Allibhoy; 99 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Kingdom O'Fife, 8 cases brandy, 8 cases orange and 8 cases ginger wine, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co; 200 cases geneva, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Gresham, s, 150 cases pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Robinson Crusoe, 10 cases claret, Payne and Co.
Anazi, 10 cases claret, Payne and Co.
Xantho, 10 cases brandy, Payne and Co.
Nebraska, s, 6 cases ginger wine, Bounevialle & Sibille.
British Flag, 3 cases whiskey, Bounevialle & Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 22 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 28 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 42 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, Nursey Khatow.
Hanna Law, 150 bales cotton, Treekumjee Anundjee; 315 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 109 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Atalanta, s, 26 bales wool, Momedbhoy Coorjee; 80 bales cotton, Vassandayal Jokhiram; 75 bales cotton, S. Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 121 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 18 bales wool, K Parmanund; 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 45 bales hemp, P Purbhoodass.
Australia, s, 26 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey.
Phaeton, 125 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Ravensworth Castle, s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co; 50 bales cotton, The London A and American Co; 58 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 50 bales wool, J Vurria; 80 bags linseed, M Simpson and Co; 435 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1,600 bundles coir yarn, P Runchordass.
Khedive, s, 78 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Thunderbolt, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,000 packages linseed, S Tyebjee and Co.
Violet, s, 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchordass; 1 bale cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Ellora, s, 59 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Sjaelland, s, 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, S. Shapoorjee.
Athell, s, 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 22 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Merwanjee Cama and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co
Grosham, s, 200 cwts horns, Mahomed Allana; 250 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Clegalene, s, 9 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaughten.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 98 pieces E teeth, Goolamhusson Currimbhoy.
America, s, 180 cwts horns, Hasuun Noor Mahomed; 40 bales hemp, M Nathoo; 14 bales hides, N Jangjee; 49 cases oilbanum, R and H Bomanjee; 1 bale skin, C Jeewajee; 500 bundles nux vomica, Austrian Trading Co; 5 chests sandalwood oil, R Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 445 packages coffee, A C Gumpert; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 400 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co; 10 bags coffee, The E L S and F Agency; 181 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

Ellora, s, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 80 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Philipson, s, 100 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi, s, 9 bags coffee, The E L S and F Agency.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ellora, s, 440 bags wheat, S Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 24.

Downing, Lieutenant, R H A (Madras), on duty, from Meerut.

MARCH 26.

Shewell, Colonel, Depy Judge Advocate, from furlough, from England.
Fagan, Major, Bengal District Police, from furlough, from England.
Brownlow, Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate (Bengal), from furlough, from England.
Swinhoe, Colonel, Royal Artillery (Bengal), on sick leave, from Mecan Meer.
Chapman, Major, Royal Engineers (Bengal), on duty, from England.
Boone, Captain, 6th M N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Alexander, Captain, Royal Artillery (Bengal), on leave, from Seetapore.
Pedler, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

MARCH 27.

McClorg, Asst Surgeon, 20th M N I, on medical certificate, from Nagpore.
Biscol, Capt, 19th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Bacon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Reed, Asst. Surgeon, 1-12th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Kelly, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Kelly, Lieutenant, 33rd B N I, on leave, from Allahabad.
Hall, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Lushington, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.

MARCH 23.

Piers, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt A G Yaldwyn, Ben S C, 1st Wing Subn, 6th Regt Punjab Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lt-Col A Y Shortt, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of availing himself of the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him by G O No 212, dated 16th March 1871, which is hereby extended to two years.

Maj M G Smith, Ben S C, Wing Officer 26th (Punjab) Regt N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surg H Wakefield, of the Bombay Medical Estabt, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate.

Capt C Hodgson, Genl List, Ben Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt F F Conyn, Gr Mr H M's 4th Regt N I (Rifles), is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years.

Lt-Col G H M Aynsley, 3rd Madras L C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Condr John Key, Ben Estabt, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lt-Col F J Wilson, 6th Regt M N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Surg F H Plumptre, in medical charge 2nd Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from 26th May next.

Staff Asst Surgs J Kinahan and W J Blake are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's Forces serving in this Command from the 9th inst, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—

Lt-Col W H Blowers, S C, from date of departure in April next.

Maj F P Forteath, S C, Cant Mag, Aden, from date of departure in May next.

The following promotion is made:—

Cadre 2nd European Regt L L—Capt Elliot Larkins Robertson (106th Foot) to have the position of Maj, from the 1st Feb. 1873, vice Gardyne (106th Foot) exchanged to the 6th Foot.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Raymond West to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pending a permanent appointment by the Secretary of State.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col A Y Shortt and Col R Phayre, C B, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Resident at Baroda, on the 19th inst after office hours.

Lt-Col A Y Shortt, S C, held the office of Resident at Baroda as substantive pro tem., from the 19th Jan 1873, the date of Col Barr's decease, to the 18th March 1873, the date of Col Phayre's assuming charge.

Maj J W Watson and Capt C Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Political Asst in Kattywar, on the 17th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Macnabb Campbell to officiate as Under-Secy to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and as Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, during the absence of Mr J Nugent, or until further orders.

Mr F D Melvill to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, vice Mr R West, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W J Cuningham to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Lt-Col W H Mason, Cant Mag, Belgaum, having been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 31ly Dept, is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days from the Civil Dept, from date of departure in April next.

Mr S N Tagore received charge of the Ahmednuggur Court of Small Causes on the 22nd inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Vivajee, second class, Asst Commr of Customs and Opium, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, under medical certificate, from the 13th inst, and the arrangements sanctioned in the Government Notification of the 20th Jany last, will be maintained for the conduct of that officer's duties.

Mr Percy V S FitzGerald, Probationary Asst Supt, Poona and Nassick Revenue Sur, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 6th Jany 1873.

Mr A H Plunkett to act as Asst Supt of Stamps, Bombay, during Mr Colebrook's absence, or until further orders.

Mr T S Hamilton, Supy Asst Collr, Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from or after 3rd April next.

Mr J King, First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, from or after 14th April next.

Mr M J Shaw Stewart, Ag Collr of Bombay, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, from the 31st inst.

The appointment of Mr. A B Steward to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Canara, published at page 8 of the *Government Gazette* of 2nd Jany last, is cancelled, and he is appointed an Asst to the Collr of Dharwar.

Mr. W R Pratt to act temporarily as Collr of Bombay, and Supt of Stamps and Stationery pending further orders, with effect from the 24th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Venayek Wassodeo, Oriental Translator to Government, is allowed leave of absence for one month.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wordsworth, BA, Acting Principal Elphinstone College, is allowed a furlough for twenty months to England, from the 28th proximo.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite, B A, Elphinstone College, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Principal of the College, on the departure of Mr. Wordsworth on furlough.

Mr. H F Jacob, Head Master, Poona High School, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KETCHEN—March 23rd, at Sholapore, the wife of Captain Ketchen, 28th Regiment N. I., prematurely, of twin daughters, who only survived a few hours.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—March 17th, at Arrah, the wife of A. J. Elliot, of a son.
MARTIN—March 20th, at Umritsur, the wife of Thomas Martin, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
LEMARCHAND—March 21st, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. F. O. Lemarchand, Punjab Forest Department, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—March 20th, at Hazareebagh, the wife of Conductor W. Johnson, Army Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATH.

HARRIS—March 20th, at Gya, Fanny Louisa, the only child of Mr. G. L. T. Harris, C.S., aged 4 months and 29 days.

X should send us his name and address.

INDEPENDENCE.—We very much approve of what you say in your letter, but your style is obscure. We should like if you would have your letter written in clearer and more correct English, when we shall be glad to publish it.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—HALF a RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligences Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

WHO among us can tell, with any approach to accuracy, anything about the future political condition of this country? The British Government, in endeavouring to raise the country in the scale of civilization, is establishing commerce, laying railways, making canals, organizing armies, and nursing education. If British India does not take a high rank amongst the military, the commercial, or the intellectual nations of the world, and if she is but a colonial dependency of the British Crown, her revenue and expenditure, her military strength, and her public debt, entitle her to be regarded as the first colony in the world. There is an elasticity in her revenue which makes her to be regarded by other nations with envy. Russia, for instance, would be glad to hold dominion over a principality which could be made to yield at least twenty millions sterling a year for military purposes. Setting aside, however, the financial condition of India, let us regard for a little her military strength, since it is upon this strength alone that her future political condition must be established. In recently giving an account of the military forces of the great powers of Europe, the *Börsen Zeitung* regards England as a power "incapable of going to war in future" without allies, and places that country last upon the list of the European military powers, below Austria and below Italy. The military strength of England as represented by her regular army exists chiefly in India, and in counting up her battalions, the Indian force of 60,000 Europeans is probably included amongst them. It is after estimating the force available for service in Europe at 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and eight guns each, that the *Börsen Zeitung* pronounces England to be "the last of the "European states as a military power." It is the European of England to maintain little more than a nominal army at home, and it is partly on account of the way in which her army is distributed over extensive foreign dependencies that she is able to keep the interest on a public debt of £790,000,000 at the low figure of £26,800,000, and that that large public debt is not still further increased by her military necessities. It is not possible to separate between the military strength of England and the military strength of India, so intimately are the two forces combined. While England continues to hold India and to hold it by her military power, then for all purposes of war comparison the two countries are one. The true extent of the political or military union of England and India may be guessed at; it will be surely known if anything should threaten to shake her hold of this country. We do not care to test the dry figures upon which the *Börsen Zeitung* places England last on the list of the military powers of Europe. If Germany, France, and Russia are first class military powers that can make war at their own pleasure, and if England is a second class power that can only go to war in alliance with one or more other powers, it should never be forgotten that the whole military strength of the Empires which we have named is represented amongst their enormous existing service battalions and reserves. With England it is not so. Her military power is as the true permanent military strength of the country in the proportion of one to ten, and we base our estimate on the relative population of the States in Europe. The so-called *first class* military powers that may go to war at their own pleasure, are prepared for immediate conflict; the so-called second rate military powers who may not go to war on their own account, are best prepared for sustained conflict. History has already placed this question at rest.

If it be presumed that the large standing armies of the great powers can always beat the armies of the small powers in detail, and can do so by their superior numbers, it should be borne in mind that the defeat of a small army results in diminishing the strength of a large army. Before it can be at all proved that England is a second rate military power, it must be assumed that in any quarrel with a first rate power she is not prepared to carry on the contest. Moreover, the naval power of England must be regarded as a part of her true permanent military strength as Russia and France have had good experience. But regarding the question of the military strength of nations from a financial view, the dry figures of the *Börsen Zeitung* prove nothing at all. Germany, France, and Russia may go to war for a season, but not one of these States can maintain an expensive war for any considerable period. The swelling numbers of the armies of the first class military States eat up the revenues in times of peace, leaving little to spare for times of war. And unless the surplus productive industry of the country is available for war expenditure, soldiers and armies must eat their own heads, or sustain themselves by feeding on their enemies. The law may be stated thus:—the limit of a military war expenditure is as the credit of the State. The man who deals in military statistics and who takes no note of the financial resources of a State, knows the truth of the law we have set forth even if he does not choose to acknowledge it. We would not speak of the military resources of England with overweening pride—very far from it. But what are the factors included in the military strength of nations? Are the number of soldiers actually under arms and the horses and guns the only strength that may be counted? England has heretofore taken credit for the pluck and endurance of her battalions, small though they often have been. The *Börsen Zeitung* takes no credit for strength of this kind. This pluck and endurance of the English soldier (of the Irish and Scottish soldier) may not be strength, it may only be a quality, but, to use a common but expressive phrase, it is a very *ugly* quality in the field of battle; whether strength or quality it is a factor in the strength of an army. And England has frequently been compelled to rely upon her money in the great struggles in which she has aforetime engaged the so-called first class military powers. That money has never failed her in the hour of need, and her industry has contributed in no small measure to her military war necessities, her money has been freely poured out like water to maintain her influence and establish her power. The wealth of England, then, is a factor, an undoubted factor, in her military strength. All that remains to be considered in the military strength of the country is the spirit of England. Its martial character is shrouded under the veil of its commerce. Money making has become a widely established institution in the country; all classes bow before it until the soldier is well nigh forgotten and altogether despised. The daily earnings of an adult Lanarkshire coal miner have been shown to be about 6d. less than the daily pay of a Captain of British Infantry. Money making has absorbed the country, and England is filled with comparatively wealthy men. But in which house in England would a military defeat of an English army be regarded with complaisance? The question is too offensive to be seriously asked. The women of England would shout with rage at the bare mention of such a calamity. The spirit of England is not yet so besotted by its wealth that the country cannot rise in an hour to its former military animation; the spirit of England is therefore also a factor in its military strength. We do not boast, it is our duty to write as an Englishman, and while we confess that our anger has been raised by the statement that our country is no longer in the position of an independent military power, we trust that the logic of our facts will carry home the conviction that the bald statement of figures which places England last in the rank of European military powers, is utterly untrustworthy. England is geographically placed in circumstances which do not require the maintenance of a large standing military army for home service. The first class nations of Europe maintain a permanent threatening attitude towards each other; hence the necessity for the enormous permanent forces that are maintained. The struggle for supremacy amongst these States goes keenly on, and the industry of Europe will continue to be eaten up by war. European politicians encourage industry for the purpose of feeding war. No sooner is the exchequer filled and the army ready, than a hole is perceived in the coat of a neighbour, and away go the dogs of war. It is not a cause for boasting that the number of military battalions of a state in times of peace includes the whole adult and active male population of a country. This is to bring military service to the level of brigandage and to prostitute and debase it in the eyes of every unselfish man.

We have said that it is not possible to separate between the military strength of England and India. This is true of all the dependencies of England, but most true of India. There exists a perfect political sympathy between the English and Indian armies, a sympathy which affects alike the Horse Guards and Indian Head Quarters. When the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army is engaged in deep anxiety about the results of any great military expedition in which England is engaged, the Commander-in-Chief in India is equally anxious, and for the same reasons. When the British Army in India was engaged in the mutinies, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in England was chained in strong sympathy with the battalions that seemed to be no longer under his command. Highly as our Army has distinguished itself on various fields and in various services, whenever the game of war has been played for a heavy stake and with a large force, anxiety for India has been incurred. Of late years this anxiety has not diminished, and the question has frequently been asked—How can India be made secure? We will postpone the consideration of this question for a day, merely remarking at the close of this article that England requires in this country, as at home, all the elements which go to make up the permanent strength of an army. Some of these elements have suffered neglect.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

TURKEY.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

The second reading of Mr. Morgan's Burial Bill has been carried in the Commons by 280 against 217 votes. The Government supported and Mr. Disraeli opposed the Bill.

OBITUARY—Count Bernstorff.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

At a banquet held at the Mansion House yesterday two hundred Mayors were present, including the Mayor of Melbourne. All the Ministers and Ambassadors were also present. Mr. Gladstone, replying to the Lord Mayor, who advocated increased municipal privileges, expressed his willingness to concede consistently to his public duties. He said he was not ashamed of his recent fall or recovery, and that the principle of a National Irish University was indestructible.

The Livingstone expedition left Congo on the 10th February.

The Ashantees are approaching Cape Coast Castle.

MADRID, 26TH MARCH.

A *masse en* levy in the north of Spain against the Carlists has been decided upon.

Don Carlos has retired to Geneva and abdicated in favour of his son.

There are dissensions among the Carlist leaders in Navarre, and three of them have returned to France after disbanding 800 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH MARCH.

Turkey has signed a convention empowering foreigners to possess landed property.

The Ottoman Porte has contracted for a loan of fifty millions.

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH MARCH.

Steamers waiting to pass the Canal are being detained by the grounding of the s. s. India.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26TH MARCH.

The Orenburg column has reached Fort Emba.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats butter demand.

Fair Dhollera, 6 5/16d.
Consols ..... 92¾.
The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 4 per cent.
Arrivals—Tidino, John Howard, and South Tyne.

OVER four lakhs of rupees were collected in the month of February as Customs duties at Rangoon.

H. M. S. KWANGTUNG left Aden for Perim on the evening of the 19th inst. with reliefs for the detachment of native infantry.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH, Director-General of Indian Post Offices, inspected the Aden post office on his way home, and report says that he was highly satisfied with the Aden establishment.

THE appointment of Mr. Raymond West to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, "pending a permanent appointment by the Secretary of State," appeared in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE s.s. ASIA, which left Aden for Bombay on the 13th inst. with bangly mails, had an accident to her engines when about 100 miles from Aden, and had to put back. She left again on the 18th inst. all right.

AT midnight on the 17th inst. a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain broke over Aden. The consequence was that the tanks are now filled, and the residents are very thankful, because water was becoming scarce.

THE revised estimate of the cost of the Rangoon and Prome Railway has recently been submitted by the Chief Engineer to the Government of India. The reduced cost is something over £4,000 per mile, or about 75 lakhs of rupees for the whole line.

A TELEGRAM has been received by a Madras contemporary that a most brutal murder was committed late on the night of Saturday last. The victims are the Kallicote Rajah's dewan and four others, and the cause of the murder is alleged to be oppression on the part of the murdered. The crime was committed near Poorshatpore in the Ganjam district.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has published an order stating his appreciation of the able and conscientious manner in which Major-General Pritchard, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, who is about to leave India after an uninterrupted service of forty-seven years, has performed the responsible duties of a most important office.

A SHIP has arrived in Rangoon with an ice machine, and the fact has caused rejoicing. The rejoicing, however, is not unmingled with sorrow. It is feared that the ice machine cannot be erected before the rains, and a local paper mournfully says—"We seem invariably destined to be without ice in Rangoon in March and April, the months it is most required."

ON the evening of the 14th H. M. S. Kwangtung left Aden for Soogurah with the Sultan of Lahej and suite on board. Soogurah is only a ten hours' run from Aden, and the Kwang-tung was back in harbour again early on the morning of the 16th. Our correspondent at Aden says that the Sultan's object in taking this trip was merely to pay a visit to the Chief of Soogurah.

THE *Poona Observer*'s tale goes on apace, developing new wonders. "Moggs," an awful villain, goes to a post office to ask for a letter when he did not expect any letter. One is placed in his hands. The result is terrible. "For the moment he was as much petrified as if a red hot summons to the regions which Dante described with such marvellous power had been placed in his hand." "But this was not the only effect that the letter had upon this tremendous villain. "He walked away from the post office, horribly disquieted, and forgot to pay for the postage stamp!!"

THE new bridge over the Waghoor, a tributary of the Taptee, was opened on Tuesday. This is the second bridge which the G. I. P. Railway have built over this river, but the first, through faulty construction, has been very shaky for a long time, and trains have had to cross it very cautiously, so that a new bridge was rendered necessary. The new bridge's abutments are block coursing masonry, with massive girders across

Jmunadas Venilal and Bai Ruhavow, whom he charged under section 191 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Two scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and the other of Rs. 15 per mensem, and tenable till the 16th December 1875, have been awarded this year, the first to Manjee Khimjiani Fazul, of the Elphinstone High School; and the second to Faizalla Bhai Lukmanjee Mulla, of the Surat High School.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 25th March, was 340, being 7 less than in the preceding week, 101 less than the total of the week ending 26th March 1872, and 37 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 212 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th March 1873, Rs. 87,92,088; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,24,835; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 11,00,000; total balance, Rs. 78,16,923. There are in addition 49,645 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, a man named Mahomed Hussein was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise in the Arthur Crawford Markets, armed with a dangerous and offensive weapon with intent to commit a felonious act. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—A Musselman named Alumsha Mirakee was yesterday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with assaulting and resisting two native policemen while in the execution of their duty. He was also charged with being disorderly in a public place. He was convicted and sentenced for the first offence to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW IN COURT.—A suit filed by one Pestonjee Nowrojee against the convict Pestonjee Dinshaw to recover Rs. 4,000 on four promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, was fixed to come on yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. His Lordship, on taking his seat on the bench, intimated that he had made an order in chambers that the defendant should be brought up from jail in order to give evidence in the suit; and that the case was, therefore, adjourned until to-day.

CASES UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACT.—The Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained summonses against Allarukia Sewjee, Managing Director of the Albert Mills Company, and the Albert Mills Company—charging the first with neglecting to file a balance sheet of the said Company for the year ending 1872; and the second with neglecting to comply with the provisions of section 25 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1860.

A SUIT BETWEEN TWO MAHARAJS.—Gossi Kanyalajee, a Wallabhacharyan Maharaj, residing at Ahmedabad, instituted some time ago a suit in the High Court to recover certain property and rights as a spiritual head from another Maharaj named Gossi Vrujcrajee. The suit has now been amicably settled, and an application was made to Mr. Justice Green in chambers yesterday to make a consent decree between the parties. His Lordship ordered that the prothonotory of the Court should draw up a decree dismissing the suit, without liberty for the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit or suits for the same causes of action mentioned in the pleadings in the suit; that the plaintiff and defendant should respectively bear their own costs of the suit; and the prothonotory should return to the plaintiff and his attornies, Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, the sum of Rs. 2,000 deposited by the plaintiff as security for defendant's costs in the suit.

THE LOCAL FUNDS OF THE NASSICK AND AHMEDABAD DISTRICTS.—From a statement of the accounts of the Nassick and Ahmedabad Districts Local Funds for 1871-72, we learn that in the former district during the year the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,21,075. The total sum available for expenditure, including the opening balance, amounted only to Rs. 1,46,931-11-0, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,49,189-11-0, so that the former exceeded the latter by Rs. 2,258. This excess was owing to the contribution for Imperial Repairs having been raised by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., after the submission of the Budget, from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 39,282 for 1871-72, and to decrease in the marginal heads of income as compared with estimates for 1874-72. However, the deficit has been met from the current year's receipts, and the accounts of 1872-73 will show a credit balance. Besides the above rupees, the total sum available for expenditure on education was Rs. 70,348, while the expenditure under that head was Rs. 35,641. In Ahmedabad, the receipts were Rs. 3,17,807, including a balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,47,655, and the expenditure on public works and education was Rs. 1,56,162.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Library was held on Wednesday last in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. In the absence of Dr. Bhau Dajee, the chairman of the managing committee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen was called to the chair. The secretary read the report of the managing committee for the year ending 31st December 1872, from which it appeared that the library has been in a position to defray its expenses entirely from its monthly income. During the year 379 new books were added to the library. Presents of books were also received from Government, the Director of Public Instruction, and from several learned Societies and gentlemen. At the end of the year, there were in all 396 members, showing an increase of two life members and three third-class subscribers, and a decrease of two first class and one second-class members. The daily attendance of readers was on an average 110; and about 990 works were issued every month during the year. Resolutions were passed at the meeting adopting the report; recording thanks to the managing committee for their services during the last year; appointing Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Master and Pandurang Balibhadra auditors for the current year, and recording thanks to them for their services as auditors for the past year. The following gentlemen were elected members of the new managing committee:—Mr. Ardasir Framjee Mocs, Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Bhaironath Mungesh, B. M. Waglé, Javerilal Umiashunker, and Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP COLUMBINE, 993 tons, Captain E. W. Hereford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee (March 9th.)

THE S.S. ARISTOCRAT, 834 tons, Captain J. W Wilkie will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—For Odessa—1,199 bales cotton. For Trieste—3,544 bales cotton. For Venice—1,300, bales cotton.

THE BARQUE F. E. WHITTON, 547 tons, Captain E. D. Blanchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ardrossan (November 12th) with a cargo of 700 tons coals. She spoke the ship Sires from Picto to Aden, and barque Tamar from Shields to Aden. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. BENGALEE, 967 tons, Captain John Peacock arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Jedda (March 10th) with one hundred and seven deck passengers and the following cargo:—34 packages merchandise, 26 packages specie, 192 packages gum, 4 parcels sundries, 9 jars water, 50 packages almonds, and 18 bales skins. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from England with the English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—5 boxes specie, 1 box watches, 22 coils rope, 27 packages furniture, 60 cases champagne, 3 cases silkware, 1 case hardware, 5 cases manufacture, 12 packages wine, 2 bundles steel, 1 box diploma, 6 bags coffee, 665 packages merchandize, and 3 dogs. She brought many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

THE S.S. STEPHENSONS, 866 tons, Captain W. E. Foster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 1st), calling at Queenstown, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with a cargo of 3,235 bundles iron hoops, 919 bars and 648 bundles iron, 300 barrels alum, 1 cask hardware, 10 bales paper, 77 cases machinery, 2 cases cambric, 1 case boots, 11 cases mill furnishing, 32 bales yarn, 96 packages cotton, 1 case alpacca, 4 cases umbrellas, 2 cases cutlery, 575 sheets iron, 2 cases glass, 1 bundle pipes, 16 barrels hams, 458 rails, 60 cases nuts, 6 cases shackles, 15,000 firebricks, and 1,423 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE following passengers sailed on the 26th March via the Suez Canal:—For Liverpool—Rev. Mr. Woodside, Mrs. Woodside and 7 children Miss Woodside, Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell Johnstone and 2 children, Mr. Birt, Rev. Mr. Barr, Mrs. Barr and 6 children, Mrs. Newton and 2 children, Colonel Strangways, Mr. George Doyle, Mr. Stanley Tytler, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Beatty, 5 children and 2 servants, Mr. Waddell, Sergeant Cloating, Corporal Brown, Corporal Martindale,—Private Tyfe, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. William Gibb, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. James Jackson, Mr. W. Mckay. For Suez—Mr. Lushington, 11th Hussars.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. ASIA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. ASIA, Captain L. Crocco, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Genoa (24th Feb.) Leaving Naples on the 27th Feb. she reached Aden on the 12th March, touching at Messina, Alexandria and Suez. Shortly before the Asia reached Aden an accident happened to her machinery. Slight repairs were executed on the night of the 12th and the morning of the 13th March, and the steamer sailed on the afternoon of the 13th. On the 14th it was found that she was going so badly that the captain determined in putting back to Aden, which was reached on the 15th. Further repairs were executed, and on the 18th the steamer left for Bombay. She encountered strong head winds from Aden. The Asia brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, Col. and Mrs. Bacon and child, Dr. Irving and family, Mr. Levinge, Mr. W. Duthiot, B. C. S., Mrs. Duthiot, Mr. Young, Mr. Reed and Mr. Biscol. From Leghorn—Mr. Boniface and three companions. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Cirelli, son, and Mr. Giuseppe Antieri. From Aden—9 natives deck.

HIGH COURT.—28TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lullcobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Jobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopali—Anunta Babarao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Keswodas Jumnadas v Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

For Enquiry under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Dr. Dallas—Bai Jadow v Tribhovundas Jugjivandas.

LONG CAUSES.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Mohunsey v Shree Crustna Narayen—Khunderao.

177-72—Tyabjee—Morarbhoy Vishbocundas v Nundcore, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

788-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Hajee Zaniel Absdeen v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Thacker and Chalk.

191-72—In person—Shaik Mahomed bin, &c. v Abdool Cadir bin &c.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravun Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—In person.

948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myrall—Tyabjee.

130-72—Mody—Shapurjee Hoosungjee v Ahmed Moosanee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

173-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon. James Sewel White v Gopaldas Madhowdas—Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble v Casee Mahomed Hoosein—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.—Part heard.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee v Naron Ghella—No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas v Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjebhoy v. Buttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

444-71—Tyabjee—Gopalrao Myrall v Munchoobhoy Culliandas—Dallas and Lynch.

39-72—In person—Shapurjee Sorabjee v Cullianjee Hemraj and another—Tyabjee.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

4-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v Damodhur Hurjeevun—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHORT CAUSE.

35-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nanabhoy v Pestonjee Dinshaw—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldas Chugondas v Nurotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Succaram Vithoba v Ramchundor alias Ramjee Lalla—In person.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Iroo v Bai Javer—Tyabjee.

528-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamalbhoy v Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Tyabjee.

706-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rahimbhoy Hubibboy v Joosub Rahimtoola—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wascodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai, widow,—Khunderao.

759-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lilachund v Hurjivun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jewa Ranjee v Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M. H. Khan.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Tricumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore, widow,—Dallas and Lynch.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v Joseph Jefferson and another—Payne.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Soonabai and another v Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

THE MEMORIAL REGARDING THE PORT TRUST BILL.

A MEETING of shareholders in land companies, landing contractors, and mucadams was held yesterday at the office of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., to consider and approve of a memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Bombay Port Trust Bill. Mr. H. Forman, of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., was called to the chair, and read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald said that, as desired at the last meeting, he had prepared a memorial embracing all the prominent ideas that were brought forward at it. There had been some delay in the matter, he was sorry to say, owing to the pressure of other work upon him during the interval. He had prepared the memorial fairly and honestly, and he would mention to the meeting (as he proceeded to read it) any facts or figures that were open to question which would only be fair to both parties, the Government, and the memorialists. Mr. Macdonald then read the memorial, a long and elaborate document (which we hope to publish in an early issue) illustrating some of the points with facts and figures drawn from authentic sources. After reading the whole of the memorial, he said he had endeavoured to be as cautious as he could in preparing it; and if there were any clauses open to objection, it was for the meeting to suggest alterations. He added that Mr. W. Cooper had looked over the memorial and had fully approved of it.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharoocha explained in the Gujeratee language the substance of the memorial, and no objection was made to any of its statements.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and carried unanimously—"That the memorial to the Viceroy, which has been read, is hereby approved and adopted; and that after being printed (with Gujeratee translation attached) it be submitted for signature to all in whose interests it has been framed, and that, after being signed, it be forwarded to the Viceroy through the Bombay Government."

Mr. W. Cooper said, before they parted, the thanks of the meeting should be given to Mr. Macdonald for the able and painstaking manner in which he had gone into the subject, not only in the interest of shareholders in land companies, but of others as well as of commerce generally. In devising this measure Government wanted to deprive them of the liberty of trade; they wanted to come in and force merchants to go to their bunder and no other; and while beggaring the boat owners, they wanted to absorb the whole trade of the port, because they have made a bad bargain with the Elphinstone Land Company. Surely Lord Northbrook, who has abolished the income tax, would not, with his enlightened commercial knowledge, be the man to allow such an unjust measure to be forced upon Bombay. Mr. Macdonald deserved the highest praise for having in a public-spirited manner taken much trouble in preparing the memorial in such an able manner as he had done; and Mr. Cooper proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to him.

Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

A VAKIL'S FEES UNDER A BOND.

KAMALJABAEE SAHEB NIMBALKUR V. RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK.

IN July 1872 Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, a vakil of the High Court, brought a suit against Kamaljabaee Saheb, mother and guardian of Gopalrao Hanmunt, a sirdar in the Southern Maratha Country, to recover Rs. 6,361 due for principal and interest on foot of a bond dated 18th October 1867, for services rendered by plaintiff as vakil to the minor son of the defendant, at the defendant's request. The defendant promised, amongst other things, to pay the plaintiff a reward of one-fourth of a sum of Rs. 21,487, mentioned in the bond, in case the special appeal, in which he was engaged as vakil, should be allowed and the decree of the lower court reversed. The plaintiff acted as such vakil in the appeal, which was in April 1869 allowed and the decree of the lower court was reversed; and he thereupon claimed Rs. 5,371, the amount of the reward mentioned in the bond. The suit was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, who, on the 15th July 1872, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,380, with interest and costs. From that judgment the defendant appealed, and the appeal was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Melvill. Among the grounds of appeal were the following:—That the judge erred in finding that the defendant, by her agent or otherwise, executed to the plaintiff the bond in question; that the judge ought to have found that the sum claimed was an extravagant and unreasonable charge for the services alleged to have been rendered by the plaintiff; that the judge ought to have found that the agreement between the plaintiff and defendant was void as being contrary to public policy; and that the defendant personally was not liable to pay the plaintiff. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Kassinath Telang, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Govind, appeared for the defendant and appellant. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The judgment of the Appeal Court was delivered by Sir Charles Sargent a few days ago. His Lordship said—The plaintiff in this suit seeks to recover from the defendant, Kamaljabaee Saheb Nimbalkur, the sum of Rs. 6,361-10-11, alleged to be due to him for services performed as her vakeel on behalf of her infant son, Gopalrao Hinmunt, in a certain special appeal heard and decided in this Court, under and by virtue of an agreement dated the 18th October 1867, entered into between himself and one Sadashew Mahipat, acting as her agent. The plaintiff also seeks to charge the estates of her infant son in her hands with the payment of the said sum. At the hearing an objection was taken that the minor ought to have been made a party to the suit, in order to charge his estate, and it was ultimately arranged that the claim should be treated as exclusively one against the defendant Kamaljabaee in her individual capacity. The defendant by her written statement pleads that the agreement was executed by Sadashew, without any authority from her, authorizing him in that behalf. At the hearing, however, the claim was further disputed as being an extravagant and unreasonable charge, and also as being void on the ground of public policy, and appropriate issues were framed to raise those questions. The Court below having decided both these issues in favour of the plaintiff, proceeded to say—"I can see no objection to a decree being given against the defendant personally. She alleges that she is guardian of her infant son, a resident beyond the British territory. She has been allowed to do so in the Courts, but whether in this case she acted for his benefit or no, is not a question for me to decide, so as to bind that estate. All I am asked to do is to decree against her for a sum which her own constituted attorney engaged to pay in her behalf, and I do not see any objection to my so doing." It is not necessary for us to express any opinion on the issues as to the extravagance of the claim, or the illegality of the agreement, and as we find ourselves unable to agree with the learned judge that Sadashew executed the bond in question being duly authorized in that behalf. The employment of the plaintiff as vakeel arose out of the following circumstances:—

A suit had been filed by the defendant on behalf of her infant son, to recover possession of nineteen fields situated at Sholapore, in which an adverse decree had been passed by the Moonsiff, which was afterwards confirmed by the District Judge of Dharwar. In 1865 a special appeal was presented to the High Court, which resulted in the case being remanded for certain accounts to be taken, and the decree on the remand not being favourable to the plaintiff, a second special appeal was presented to this Court in 1867. On this occasion a vakeelutnama was granted to the plaintiff by one Sadashew Mahipat, as general attorney for the plaintiff, guardian of her infant son, and on the same day the bond in question was executed by Sadashew in the same character. The general power of attorney is in these words. (The learned Judge here read the power of attorney.) Now it can scarcely be doubted, we think, looking at the whole of this instrument, that the particular object of it is to enable the attorney to represent the party to the suit in all judicial proceedings to the same extent as the party himself, if present, might be permitted or called upon to do. Authority is given, it is true, to "sue and defend," but those words must, as Mr. Justice Storey says in his work on Agency, sec. 62, be construed in subordination to the particular subject matter in connexion with which they are used. Here, from the position which they occupy, they plainly denote the two-fold character of plaintiff or defendant in which the attorney may be called upon to appear and act "in any suit appeal, special appeal, or other judicial proceedings whatsoever in any Court," and whatever acts might otherwise be properly included in the expressions "sue and defend," if they stood alone, they are here we think clearly confined to acts done in the above proceedings.

This view derives corroboration from the circumstance that the power is identical in form with the general power promulgated in the circulars of this Court in its appellate jurisdiction for constituting a recognised agent as contemplated by secs. 16 and 17 of the Civil Procedure, *i.e.*, for the purpose of making all applications to and appearances in any Civil Court. This form of power of attorney is in general use throughout the Mofussil, and even on this ground it would be difficult to hold that it was the intention of the defendant to give Sadashew greater powers than those contemplated by the above sections, or that the plaintiff, who was perfectly familiar with the form of power, could have supposed that such was her intention. These remarks are sufficient to dispose of the case, assuming however that the words "sue and defend" should, as was contended for the plaintiff, be read apart from the context which limits them, as we think, to acts done in judicial proceedings. We should equally find it impossible to construe them as authorizing the execution of the bond in question. It was said that a power to sue would authorize the appointment of a vakeel, and that as special arrangements with vakeels for the remuneration of their services are allowed by law and of every-day occurrence, and that the bond was therefore within the power, as one of the usual and appropriate means for accomplishing the object of the agency. But the general rule which allows of the agent resorting to all usual means for carrying out his agency has always received a restricted application in construing formal and deliberate instruments of this sort as distinguished from ordinary documents conveying instructions and letters of advice which are of such constant use in commercial matters. Mr. Justice Storey, at p. 81, Agency, says, "formal instruments of this sort are ordinarily subjected to a strict interpretation, and the authority is never extended beyond that which is given in terms or which is necessary and proper for carrying the authority so given into effect." And the English cases cited by him (which however we do not think it necessary to refer to more particularly, as they all turn upon their own special circumstances) undoubtedly establish that principle of construction. Now the bond in question provides for the case of the decision on the special appeal being in favour of the appellants, in which case it is agreed that the plaintiff is to have a reward of Rs. 4,000; secondly, in case a less sum should be decided to be paid by appellants than that fixed by the decree of the Court below, then that the plaintiff should be paid one-fourth of the difference; and lastly, if any money should be ordered to be paid to appellant by respondent than that such sum should be paid to plaintiff in addition to the Rs. 4,000. It will scarcely be denied that this agreement is of a most special character. It was indeed stated by the plaintiff in his evidence that agreements similar to the above are frequently entered into between vakeels and their clients—agreements by which vakeels are over and above the ordinary remuneration for their services rewarded in case of success with a sum out of all measure with what they would be otherwise entitled to by law, and depending upon the fruits of victory; but whether that be so or not, we think it impossible that such an agreement, if indeed any special agreement contemplated by Act I. of 1846 can be deemed to be necessary and proper for carrying out a simple authority, to "sue and defend." In the present case there is the additional circumstance that the authority was given by a person in a representative character upon and on behalf of the estate of a minor. This circumstance would alone confine the authority to such ordinary acts as were obviously necessary for its execution, as it could not reasonably be presumed that the guardian intended to empower the agent to bind her personally (as indeed would be the legal effect of the agreement) by any arrangement however onerous, which he might think proper to enter into with her vakeel. At the hearing we were asked to allow the plaintiff to be re-examined as to acts of corroboration by the defendant. Such a course would however be entirely opposed to the practice of this Court. It would be to allow the plaintiff to set up a case which was not alleged in his plaint, as to which no issue was framed, and which is not supported by any evidence on record. For these reasons we are unable to agree with the Court below, that Sadashew had authority to bind the plaintiff or the estate of the infant by the bond in question. The appeal must therefore be allowed and judgment passed for the defendant with costs in the Court below. Parties to pay their own costs of appeal.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending 27th March are published in the *Government Gazette*—

Ahmedabad, 25th—All well. Wheat 12·7; bajree 19·1.

Kaira, 25th—Rubbee crops good.—Cotton middling; bajree 16·7; rice 8·6.

Broach, 25th—Other crops reaped except cotton in some places. Bajree 19 seers.

Surat, 26th—Cotton and few other crops are being picked or reaped. Wheat 10½ seers.

Tanna, 25th—Weather hot. Rice 7 to 12½; wheat 8 to 10, dhall 7 to 9, and bajree 15 to 16 seers.

Colaba, 24th—No rain. Rubbee crops in good condition, and reaping begun in some talookas. Rice 14½ seers at Alibagh.

Khandeish, 25th—Weather hot. Bajree 19½ seers.

Nassick, 25th—No rain. Weather hot. All well. Rice 9; bajree 19 seers.

Ahmednuggur, 25th—No rain. Bajree 22·1 seers.

Belgaum, 25th—Weather fair; cotton being reaped. Jowaree 20 seers.

Poona, 25th—No rain. Hot weather commenced; all crops harvested. Bajree 16·42 seers.

Sholapore, 25th—Weather very warm. Late crops harvested. Jowaree 26·5 seers.

Sattara, 25th—Weather hot. Same as last telegram.

Kulladghee, 25th—Late crops reaped. Cotton yield middling. Picking progressing. Jowaree 31·6.

Rutnagherry, 21st—No rain. Reaping of paote, koolthee, moog, and toor in progress. Dry season rice, oored, chawulee, and kudwe being harvested. Rice 9·7 seers.

Canara, 25th—Kampti dry crops healthy. Hallial sowing completed. Rice 11·2 seers.

Kurrachee, 22nd—No rain. Rubbee corps very good Wheat 11·19; rice 7·46 seers.

Hyderabad.—No report received.

Shikapore, 24th—Weather warm. Dust-storms on 20th and 21st. Wheat 14-8.

Upper Frontier.—No report received.

Rajkote, 25th—Hot weather commenced. Late crops collected brought for sale. Out-turn good. Cotton picking nearly over. Bajree 17½ seers.

Wudwan, 25th—Hot weather commenced. Cotton picking over. Bajree 16; wheat 15 seers.

Baroda, 25th—Cotton picking and ginning progressing. Winter crops almost stored. Bajree 15 seers.

From District Inspectors and Superintendents of Experiments.

Surat, 25th—Weather extremely hot. Kuppas is being held back from lowness of price.

Broach, 26th—Weather hot. Cotton picking finished. Ginning machinery all fully employed. Prices low.

Julgaum, 25th—Hot weather commenced. Crop prospects unchanged.

Mussawud, 25th—Weather very hot. Rubbee almost harvested.

Hooblee, 25th—Ginning American cotton in slow progress. Picking of indigenous going on. No report from Superintendent.

Kurrachee, 25th—Sowing operations in north Sind progressing. No report from Superintendent.

Dharwar, 26th—Harvest of late crops nearly over. Cotton crop middling; picking commenced. Jowaree 19·1 seers.

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Cana Jairam, Prema Veerjee, Kurson Khemjee, Bhicca Jaitha, and Kema Ragoonath, washermen.

Joda Veerjee and Nensey Narron (*alias* Nursey Narron), merchants, trading under the name and style of Joda Veerjee.

Robert Elliott and George Vincent Easdon, engine drivers in the Municipality.

Bhicca Ragow and Pootibaee, widow of the late Ragow Veerjee, washermen.

Hajee Seedick Hajee Gool Mahomed, merchant.

Jacob Elias, dyer.

Damodhar Kooshall, blacksmith.

Bhagwanbhaee Lullloobhaee, who lately traded as a piece goods merchant, under the name and firm of Lullloobhai Toolsiram.

Allarakhia Hajee Geewa Abdoolla, lately trading at Bombay and at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Hajee Jeewa Abdoolla.

Paulina Pereira, widow of the late Mathias Pereira, and Miguel Pereira, the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Memon Latib Hajee, hawker in piece goods.

Crustnajee Essoojee and Kaidaree Janoojee, the first-named insolvent is a cart-driver, the second a Marathi writer.

Mottiram Tapidass, petty dealer in opium.

Deepchund Champsey, broker.

Ramjee Kessowjee, broker.

Purshotum Juggonnath, carpenter.

Visram Doongursey, merchant.

Jeewajee Dossabhoy, Government pensioner.

Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, merchant, lately trading at Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Monsey Sogoo and Naya Sogoo, formerly dealers in grain, and now coolies in the service of Moorjee Vusson, a grain merchant.

Fuckeer Goolam Mohideen bin Mahomed Syed Khatiff, Fuckeer Ahmed bin Goolam Mohideen, Fuckeer Mahomed Syed bin Goolam Mohideen, Fuckeer Yeasoodeen bin Goolam Mohideen, and Fuckeer Essa Mohideen bin Goolam Mohideen Khatiff, dealers in grain and firewood.

Khumissa Noor Mahomed, formerly a hawker in Europe articles, now unemployed.

Narrayen Mahadoo Goojar, a dealer in vegetables.

Manocklall Kessowram, lately trading under the names of Kessowram Culliandass and Manocklall Kessowram, as piece goods merchant.

UNITED STATES' OFFICIAL SALARIES.—The Bill reported to Congress from the Committee on the Judiciary to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Government proposes that after the 4th of March, 1873, salaries shall be fixed as follows:—President to the United States, 50,000 dls. per annum; Vice-President, 10,000 dlrs.; Chief Justice of the United States, 10,500 dlrs.; Justices of the Supreme Court, £10,000 dlrs.; Cabinet Officers, 10,000; Speaker of the House, 10,000 dlrs., members of Congres, dlrs 8,000 (this includes members of the Forty-second Congress.) Mileage is abolished, and only actual travelling expenses allowed. The Committee accompany the Bill with a report, in which they say:—"Upon the formation of the Government the salary of the president was fixed at 25,000 dlrs. in gold. Since then the country has increased tenfold in population and more than that many times in wealth and revenue. The expenses of living has increased in almost if no quite the same ratio. It will not be disputed that 100,000 dlrs. at this time in currency is not equal in value to 25,000 dlrs. 8 years ago in gold. The former sum will not now purchase as much of anything in use as the latter sum would three-quarters of a century ago. There is another reason in favour of an increase of this compensation which comes with much force to Congressmen. While there is no law to prevent an ex-President of the United States from engaging in the business pursuits of life for the purpose of acquiring property, yet custom and public sentiment have so strongly decided against such a course on the part of one who has held this high station, that your Committee think he ought to have a sufficient provision while in office to enable him when he leave it to retire from all active, or at least from all money-making, pursuits."

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

(BY [illegible] ON HOME LEAVE.)

THE Annual International Football Match between England and Scotland was played on Monday, March 3rd. Last year the game was played in London in 1871 the contest took place in Edinburgh; and this year the teams fought for the honour of their respective countries on the field of the West of Scotland Club, Glasgow.

In cricket, the national English game, neither Scotch, nor Irish, nor American have ever been able to compete with an English eleven on anything like an equality; in some of the Scotch national games, such as throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, putting the stone, &c., Scottish champions, Donald Dinnie for instance, have had little to fear from the competition of men of any other nationality; but in football, which is a game common now to English and Scotch, though formerly more generally played in Scotland than in England, neither country can claim any decided superiority. I think I am right in stating that formerly in Scotland football was almost a national game, more so than in England, though I have heard this disputed. I know that from my boyhood in the district where I was brought up, it was always considered a Scotch game. In one of Sir Walter Scott's novels he writes of it as a common amusement of the village youths, and I remember an old book about the Highland clans in which one was particularised as excelling in football. Perhaps some readers of the *Gazette* may be able to settle the point.

To whichever nation the game belongs does not much matter, but it is certain that now in an International game the English have many advantages over the Scotch. And in other International contests, such as for the Elcho Shield, &c., they have similar advantages.

The great wealth of England as compared with Scotland gives the former many advantages. It is to be noted that it enables large numbers of the flower of the English youth to engage, without prejudice to their future prospects, in athletic sports to an extent which is impossible to the harder worked and less affluent Scottish youth. Hence the captain of the English twenty has a much greater number of men to choose from, and also less difficulty in getting men who are willing and able to proceed to the capital of the sister kingdom, than I think the Scottish captain has.

The English public school systems also gives them an advantage. I am not well acquainted with them, but have heard that besides getting a good general education, the boys in those schools, of which there are now so many (though perhaps some of your readers will not allow that there are more than three public schools), as a rule become proficient in athletic sports of sorts, and especially in cricket and football. In Scotland there are no public schools of the English kind; there are indeed large day schools, such as the Edinburgh Academy, the Edinburgh High School, the Glasgow Academy and others, where football is played, but under less advantageous circumstances than at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, or any of the other English schools. In my opinion, for the above reasons, the odds in betting ought always to be in favour of the English side.

This year neither side had many opportunities of playing together owing to frosty weather. The English, I think, did play together several times, but the Scotch were able to have only one trial game, and that was more than a fortnight before the match. Unfortunately the weather on Monday was very disagreeable and the ground not in good order. Towards the end of last week there was frost and snow which was succeeded on Sunday by thaw, and on Monday during the early part of the day there was heavy rain, and the ground was therefore soaked with moisture. The rain cleared off about two o

morning and evening gun is to be adhered to on board any of her Majesty's ships and vessels present; but the time is to be taken from the gun which will be fired from the royal yacht or ship bearing her Majesty's standard or that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." The hoisting and hauling down of colours in the morning and evening are to be regulated by the same rule.

Dr. Guthrie's funeral took place on the 28th ult. in the Grange Cemetery at Edinburgh. Previous to the removal of the body, religious services were attended by the members of the Free Church presbytery of Edinburgh in Dr. Begg's church and also in Newington United Presbyterian Church. In the residence of the deceased service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of the Established Church; the Rev. S. C. Brown, Moderator of the Free Church; the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Independent Church; the Rev. Dr. Cairns, of the United Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. W. Rowe, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The procession numbered about 1,000 persons, including the children of the Original Ragged School, the boys of the United Industrial School, the magistrates and Town Council, the members of the Free and United Presbyteries of Edinburgh, and the principal professors and students of the Free Church College. There were about thirty private carriages in the rear of the procession. All along the route the streets were crowded with spectators. The Duke of Argyll has, by desire of her Majesty the Queen, sent a letter to the Rev. D. K. Guthrie, the eldest son of Dr. Guthrie, expressing "to the bereaved widow and family of Dr. Guthrie her Majesty's sincere sympathy with them, as well as her Majesty's very true sorrow for the loss of one so good and so useful." The Duke adds, "If my health and my public duties had not made it impossible, I certainly should have gone down to Scotland to attend your father's remains to their resting place, and to testify my respect and admiration for one of the very best and most attractive characters I have ever known."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the official announcement that the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich has started for Kasalinsk leaves it doubtful whether the expeditionary force proceeds to Khiva by Lake Aral or through the east Aralian Steppe. A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg states that a scientific expedition, which will leave in the course of this month, will be attached to the military force proceeding to Khiva. The Orenburg Geographical Society has resolved to elect two of its members to accompany the expedition.

A literary curiosity, "The Poems of Mary Queen of Scots," is in preparation. The verses of this Queen, collected from original and obscure sources, will be prefaced with an introduction by Mr. Julian Sharman.

Mr. Doré is engaged upon a new work, entitled "Paris," as a companion to "London."

(*Home News*, March 7.)

We hear bad news of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. A few lines, however, are all that is at present before us. They say that he has been compelled, with a small force, to encounter a large body of natives, and that after gallant and desperate fighting, he had to retreat, with the loss of nearly half his men, and to fortify himself in some small hold, in which it is to be hoped he will have been able to resist until succour could arrive. Yet the arrival of help seemed matter of doubt. We give the statement as it stands, and we hope to be able soon to tell a different tale of the brave anti-slavery leader.

(*Spectator*, March 1.)

The United States seem to be intending to appropriate a part of our Alabama indemnity to the public purse, though it was altogether awarded as equivalent for private losses. A bill which proposes not to indemnify the Insurance Companies,—those of them, at all events, which were covered by the higher rate of insurance,—has passed the Senate, and is expected to receive favourable consideration from the House. The argument on that side is very skilful. The American advocate says that if the Insurance Office charged a higher rate, *it* was not the loser, but those shipowners who paid the higher rate. They again probably recouped themselves by higher prices, but then the final losses fell on the public who paid the higher prices and could not recoup themselves, and the only way of compensating them is to let the Treasury take the money and spend it on their account. A very ingenious argument,—only that it re-introduces the claims for "indirect losses" which the Tribunal disallowed and the American Government agreed to waive. Surely if a more careful examination discloses that a part of the award was an indemnification for damages for which the United States formally agreed not to ask indemnity, they ought to return that portion of the indemnity at once. If my horse, carriage, and person had been injured in a collision, and I promised to ask no indemnity for the personal injury, but it were discovered that more had been paid than would cover the injury to the horse and carriage, is it not clear I should be bound in honour to return the surplus?

Mr. Church, the General Manager of the London General Omnibus Company (Limited), writes to the *Times* to confirm Lord Rosebery's views as to the scarcity of horses in England. His Company have bought 22,024 horses in twelve years, and the average has risen from £23 to £32, the greatest increase being in 1872. Until 1870 the Company always bought English horses, but since 1872 they have been compelled to go abroad, and for eighteen months have purchased all their horses in France. This difficulty is felt also by the "Tram" Companies, which want to use engines instead, and is said by Mr. Church to have reduced the number of working horses in London to an unprecedent extent. That the facts point to an increase in the price of horses seems clear, but there is as yet no proof of decrease in quantity. The demand may be overtaking the supply. Are Hungarian horses, the short, swift, strong beasts used in Vienna, too dear for London?

The Vienna papers report a "Socialist insurrection" as having broken out in the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia, most of old Poland in fact. The insurgents have beaten the troops, and are murdering, burning, and plundering in all directions. This is, we presume, an agrarian outbreak such as occurred several times in parts of Russia, and usually succeeds at first. The landowners are scattered and so are the troops, who are wearied by the simultaneous risings in so many places. No movement of the kind has ever succeeded against the vast force at the disposal of the Government, nor is it to be desired it should. The peasantry, especially in some districts, have grievances, but their victory would begin with an extirpation of the civilised class We do not know why they are called Socialists, for they are quite as like the anti-renters, who at one time disturbed part of New York.

It is rather a hard result of the scarcity of fuel, if it be true, as stated in a letter to Tuesday's *Times*, that in consequence of the high price of coal the Directors of the Great Western Railway have cut off the fires in their waiting-rooms, and still worse, the fires for the boxes of the isolated signalmen, where, through all those last bitter February nights, they have been stationed to guard against accidents to the trains. We hope the poor fellows' wages were at least raised by the cost of the fuel which, in ordinary times, they would have burnt, or else it was a most cruel lowering of their pay. There is no real distinction between depriving them of their fire at home by lowering their wages, and depriving them of their fire when at work without raising their wages. Anyhow it is hardly safe. Benumbed signalmen are not likely to be very accurate in their signals.

The House of Commons amused itself on Tuesday with one of those discussions about its own business of which it has so many, but which so seldom advance business one step. Mr. C. Forster wanted Parliament to meet in the last week of November, instead of the first week of February, arguing that if it did the Session might break up in June, and members enjoy some of the pleasant part of the year. He showed, which is true, that a vast amount of public business is left undone, and tried to show, which is difficult, that shifting would not be interfered with. Mr. Gladstone concurred in the principle of the motion, and was quite pathetic over the fate of Londoners who never see a leaf in June, but doubted the early closing of the Session, unless much more serious changes were attempted. Mr. Whitbread (a possible Speaker) thought a modification of Mr. Forster's plan would work best, the House commencing its sittings with the year—a proposal which might be carried—but, like Mr. Forster's, would not shorten the Session. Work might be better done, but there would be more of it, and the Administration would be quite worn out. Only picked lives can stand Treasury work as it is, and six weeks more of the double strain would be too much even for picked lives. It is the hardest of tasks to alter a nation's habits, and our habit is to live in London when nature is beautiful, and live in the country when the trees are leafless.

Holloway's Pills.—A certain cure for headaches, biliousness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits. Persons entirely unaccustomed to literary pursuits or commerce are informed that these Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption in business or pleasure. They act very mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove inspissated bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once both mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

THE MOULDING INTO ONE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

The steadiness and rapidity of the process by which the armies of the German Empire are being moulded into one, and the entire acceptance by the minor Governments of the principle of Gross-Prussianizing in regard to their contingents, can best be understood by a study of the various steps taken in this direction during the year 1872, as reviewed recently in the principal military periodical of Berlin. In 1871 the Prussian army had not completely assimilated the contingents of any of her lesser neighbours, except that of Saxony (under the treaty of 1866) and that of Baden, which at the close of the war became the 14th German Corps. On the 1st of January last year the Hessian troops were transferred bodily into the German Army List as the 25th Division, the twenty-four preceding being the Prussian with the Saxon added. The 25th Division was attached to the 11th Prussian Corps, and the Hessian War Office entirely merged in that of Prussia. Almost at the same time the Wurtemberg army became the 13th German Corps, and although, like the 12th (Saxon) Corps, it forms an independently administered section as to its promotion and internal arrangements, it follows entirely the Prussian model in uniform and training, and is to use the same higher military schools. Then Bavaria voluntarily in April of last year organized her little army in two corps, subdivided almost exactly on the Prussian system, and has introduced the one-year volunteer arrangement which is to be practised by the whole Empire in common, all local educational institutions being put on an equal footing as to qualification for the privilege. It is almost needless to add that the 15th Corps, now formed in Alsace-Lorraine, is practically Prussian, it being composed mainly of Prussian detachments. Finally, imperial laws introducing universal liability to service and a common military code, both framed according to Prussian ideas, have come into force during the year throughout Germany. Thus far the Berlin writer. But we are able to add to this, on Munich authority, that it is affirmed that King Louis has consented very recently to withdraw his opposition to the adoption of the Prussian uniform for his two corps, and that orders to give this change of views effect have already been printed.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A NEW VOLCANO IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

A new volcano breaking out in the Indian Archipelago is something worthy of notice, especially when its outbreak is attended by an awful loss of life. The *Comercio* of Manila gives an account of the sudden outbreak of a volcano, attended by earthquake, and a flow of lava which took place on the 14th January at 3 A.M. on a mountain range on which there exist some extinct craters, long quiescent. The newly broken out one is three days' journey from any of these. The breaking out was a terrible one, three villages having been buried under the lava and pummice, and, other stones, cinders, &c., which were cast out with great force. This calamity was preceded by strong earthquakes, and thundering sounds within the earth. The courses of three rivers were stopped up and the water had to find new channels. Four hundred persons are said to have perished by this melancholy catastrophe. The only persons who escaped appear to be those who fled precipitately, leaving their families and goods at once, and fleeing for their lives. Two villages which were at a greater distance from the new volcano than those destroyed were injured by the earthquakes, but not by the fiery eruptions. There can be no doubt of the above being a new volcano, as there is not the slightest trace of any former volcanic disturbance having taken place there, nor is there any formation of the surface of the earth resembling an extinct volcano. On the contrary, the whole mountainous surface there was covered by a lively vegetation previous to the outbreak. In fact, owing to this, the luckless inhabitants of the villages destroyed considered themselves safe. The principal details were furnished by a Mahomedan, who had escaped with difficulty from the place to the town of Pollok, which is at a distance of 30 miles from the new volcano.—*Straits Times.*

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL SMITH.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 28TH FEBRUARY.

The past month has been one of uninterrupted depression in the cotton market, and prices have declined on the average ¾d on the spot, and ¼d in American to arrive.

At the date of our last, the dull feeling that had existed during January was relieved by a temporary falling off in receipts, which revived the lower estimates of crop. Middling Uplands were worth 10d to 10¼d on the spot, and 10d to arrive, and Fair Dhollera 7¼d; but the improvement was of brief duration. The receipts at the American ports increased again, and large crop estimates came anew into favour; the shipments to England continued on a large scale, and a heavy feeling came over the market. The price of arrival cotton fell sharply, and holders pressed sales on the spot, as the low price of arrivals enabled them to replace to advantage. During the whole month of February extreme dullness prevailed. From time to time hopes of improvement sprang up as the receipts for a day or two came small-ly, but they were rudely dashed to the ground by unexpectedly large figures from America, and at last the idea took full possession of the public mind that the crop had been under-estimated, and that 3¾ millions (total crop) was a reasonable estimate.

During the last week or two a large import has weakened the spot market. American cotton has been much pressed for sale, and the grades below middling have fallen in value very considerably—the quotation for middling is no guide to the market at present; the bulk of the cotton landing is decidedly lower, and much of it is good ordinary mixed in colour and sandy. This description has fallen ¼d to ¾d during the month, and 1d per lb from its value at the beginning of the year; sales have been extremely difficult to make, and the market has worn rather a demoralised appearance. The same remarks apply generally to Surat cotton; there has been much anxiety to sell, and very great difficulty in moving quantity. We have seldom known the grades classing above middling fair Dhollera so unsaleable. It would almost seem as if that class of cotton had quite gone out of consumption, even fair Dhollera has been moved with great difficulty, and though the reduction in its official quotation for the month is only ½d, we should say that most kinds of Surats are practically ¼d cheaper. Brazil cotton has continued scarce and dear, owing to the small supply, but Egyptian has been sold of late and has generally declined. We close with a firmer tone owing to small receipts in America the last day or two, spinners show more disposition to buy on the spot, and arrival cotton is rather dearer. We quote middling Uplands 9¾d, and fair Dhollera 6¾d; February-March shipments, Uplands 9 9/16d, and fair Oomrawuttee, per Canal 7¼d to 7¾d.

We are happy to report that the Manchester Market has shown signs of decided improvement during the past month. For the first time during nearly two years it has remained firm in spite of a decline cotton market, and the margin of spinners and manufacturers has improved to nearly the extent of the decline in cotton. Various causes contribute to this. Among these we would mention the increasing scarcity and dearness of coal, which is causing great anxiety to the trade: prices have been advanced considerably since the beginning of the year, and, compared with the cost two years ago, the average advance must represent 150 per cent., or more. Taking this into account, as also the increased cost of labour and nearly all articles used in a mill, it may be asserted that the cost of production has increased by ¼d per lb in medium counts of yarn, and in cloth by 3d to 4d per piece. Producers have discovered that they under-est imated the cost of working last year, and the results of business were found to be so bad at stock-taking that they are generally holding out for higher prices in relation to the cost of cotton than they did last year. There is also not a little anxiety lest mills may have to stop for absolute want of fuel. It is not so much the excessive price as the great difficulty of obtaining it that causes uneasiness, and this makes producers averse to taking contracts, and renders buyers at the same time rather anxious to place orders. We are glad to say, however, that there is a more *bona fide* cause of strength. The great Eastern markets for goods are better than they have been for a long time; Calcutta especially has improved materially, and China is following, though at some distance. The heavy stocks of goods in the East have been reduced to a moderate compass; the diminished shipments of last year have at last told a tale, and the trade has got into a healthier state than for years past. This has caused a strong demand in Manchester for Shirtings, and as many looms had ceased to produce them a real scarcity is found, and makers have succeeded in advancing their prices materially. Indeed, the production as a whole is now taken off without difficulty, and apparently in consequence of *bona fide* consumptive demand, and the trade is becoming slightly profitable, and promises to continue so if cotton does not advance. This is a cheering change from last year, during which most manufacturers were working at a ruinous loss. We trust it will continue, for it is sorely needed. No class in this country has shared so little in the general prosperity as the mill-owners of Lancashire.

We find the general opinion to be that the consumption of cotton is scarcely larger than last year owing to the large production of fine counts of yarn, and some are disposed to put it only at 60,000 bales per week for Great Britain. We reduce our estimate to 62,000 bales, including 32,000 bales of American, which represents a slight increase of weight on the average of the last two years. Very little addition is now making to the machinery in the cotton districts, with the exception of fine spinning, at Bolton, which does not perceptibly increase the quantity used.

The excessive price of iron is almost prohibitory of additional building, and it is generally calculated that a mill cannot be constructed now and brought into work at less than £2 per spindle, as compared with £1 at the time materials were cheapest. We believe the check to expansion consequent upon the excessive cost of building and the long continued depression of the trade offer the best guarantee for a more prosperous era; at the same time it is perfectly clear that an adequate supply of cotton is indispensable to obtain this, and only the favourable development of the American crop has enabled us to take this more hopeful view of the future of the trade.

The money market continues very easy, with the Bank rate at 3½ per cent, and seems likely to remain so. At the same time occasional large failures occur in London, the most notable one lately being that of Lizardi and Co., with liabilities, it is said, of one and a quarter millions. It appears that notwithstanding the general prosperity, certain sections of trade have been unprofitable, and as the Banking community is unusually cautious and credit is given sparingly, weak firms succumb one after the other, chiefly from losses made in former years. There is no doubt that if some large departments of trade, notably that with India and China, great over-trading had occurred for several years, and it is the restriction of the excessive facilities for credit that has, more than anything else, tended to bring it into a healthier condition.

The prospects of our market are assuming a more definite character than they presented at the beginning of the year. The development of the American crop has all been in favour of the larger estimates, and we should say that the commercial community, both in America and in this country, has settled with tolerable unanimity on 3¾ millions, total growth. It is now pretty clear that the receipts at New Orleans were unusually delayed from the low water in the tributaries, as well as interrupted navigation from ice, the winter having been excessively severe in America; and the accounts now reaching us from that port are to the effect that a considerable quantity of cotton still remains in the interior, and that with good navigation liberal receipts may be expected for some time to come. There are some in New Orleans who are now disposed to estimate the cropat 3,800,000 to 4,000,000 bales; but against this it has to be said that the Atlantic States are now yielding small receipts and showing apparent signs of exhaustion; and remembering how much damage was undoubtedly done from caterpillar in these States, we have difficulty in believing that the crop can materially exceed 3¾ millions. At the same time it seems hardly likely that it will fall much below it, though there are a few who still bel eve in 3,600,000 bales or less. We think that the prospects of the crop are now narrowing, and the extreme uncertainty of the earlier estimates is passing away.

A consid-rable deduction, however, must be made for the poor quality of the crop—already a scarcity of th better grades is showing itself here, and in America they are unusually scarce. We understand that a great proportion of the crop is sandy and mixed in colour, and of low grade, and it would appear that our stock in Liverpool will after a while largely consist of these sorts. On the other hand, the consumption in earlier estimates is passing away.

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The actual consumption of Europe in the two years ending 1st October, 1872, was nearly as follows:—

American	2,550,000	bales.
Brazil	750,000	,,
Egyptian	330,000	,,
Total long staple	=	3,630,000 bales.
East Indian	1,360,000	bales.
Sundries	310,000	,,
Total short staple	=	1,670,000 bales.
Total annual consumption	=	5,300,000 bales.

Suppose the consumption of 1872-73 is 5 per cent. larger, it will reach 5,565,000 bales of same size.

We estimate supply for year ending 1st October, 1873, as follows:—

	The average consumption 2½ years.	Leaving for consumption 1873.	Suppose Stock remaining 1st Oct. 1873	Total supply	Estimate of Import 1872-73	Stocks in Ports of Europe 1st Oct. 1872	
American	2,550,000	2,300,000	195,000	2,495,000	2,300,000	195,000	American.
Brazil	750,000	650,000	167,000	817,000	600,000	217,000	Brazil.
Egyptian	330,000	400,000	53,000	453,000	400,000	53,000	Egyptian.
Indian	1,360,000	1,850,000	697,000	2,547,000	1,400,000	947,000	Indian.
Sundries	310,000	400,000	74,000	474,000	400,000	74,000	Sundries.
Total.	5,300,000	5,600,000	1,186,000	6,786,000	5,300,000	1,486,000	Total.

It, therefore, follows that we have for consumption 59,000 bales less American, 100,000 bales less Brazil, and 70,000 bales more Egyptian than the average of the last two years—in other words, the weight of long staple cotton available is almost exactly the same as the average of the last two years, and will leave stocks of long staple in Europe at the very low ebb they were at on 1st October last. But of short staples we can allow an increased consumption of 280,000 bales, which added to average weight, just gives the increase of 5 per cent in the total consumption we assumed above, and yet we will retain a large stock on 1st October next. The total stock in ports then will be 1,186,000 bales against 1,486,000 bales the year before, but with almost nothing in the hands of spinners.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.,
Cotton Brokers.

P. S. for India, 6th March, P. M.—The market has been rather firmer in tone the last few days, and American has been more readily saleable at quotation prices, but Surats continue flat, and in the lower qualities are quite nominal in value. The new crop Oomrawuttee is of good quality, and is fixed at 6¾d to 6¾d this month and 7d to 9¼d. Some considerable sales have been made this week in arrivals, at 7¾d to 7 3/16d for fair new Oomrawuttee, March shipment; 7d to 7¼d shipment March-April Dholl-ra, and 8 3/16d to 8¼d for March shipment, machine ginned Broach, all via Canal (old terms).

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF MARCH 8.

PARLIAMENTARY ANOMALY.

The standing orders are only complied with when the House is sitting.

METAPHYSICS.

(*For the National Irish University in Nubibus.*)

If the visible world has no real objectivity, then different people exist only in the minds of one another; which is absurd.

OFFICIAL FACTS.

What are the duties of "The Auditor-General?"

To listen to everything and everybody. In this capacity he is never able to hear any good of himself. In his diet he is unrestricted, except that he must live chiefly upon sound. He generally lives to a good old age, and dies full of ears.

ECONOMICAL IDEA.

A gallant sea-officer suggests, in reference to the pirate cluster-bean, Emmanuel Bacon, now a prisoner on the island of Ascension, that he be sent home to England, landed at the Victoria Docks, put into the Queen's pipe, and consumed with the other "condemned 'Bacca."

INCIDENT OF AN ICE DAY.

Lady—"Going away to-morrow, Mr. Manners! O, but I cannot possibly do without you at my skating party! you are the only disengaged man on my list!"

Mr. M—' Exactly, my dear madam. The frost has been too much for so many fellows down here, that I positively dare not stop any longer—might get captured myself, you know!"

REDINTEGRATIO AMORIS.

The objection to the new Married Women's Property Bill, that it will substitute litigation for love between man and wife, answers itself. That measure, if passed, will renew the terms on which the married were related in courtship preceding marriage. Engaged under its provisions in *Nisi Prius* and county court-hip, wedded partners will again become suitors and sued.

ÆSTHETIC WITH A VENGEANCE.

Tom—"I say, old man, now you've got that stunning house of yours, you ought to be looking out for a wife!"

Rodolphus—"Quite so. I was thinking of one of those Miss Gibsons, don't you know—"

Tom—"Ah! Let me recommend the *tall* one, old man. She'll make the best wife in the world!"

Rodolphus—"Quite so. But the *short* one seems to harmonise better with the kind of *furniture* I go in for—*Buhl* and *Marqueterie*, don't you know?"

"IT'S AN ILL WIND," &c.

Brown—"Hullo, Jones! what's the matter!"

Jones (amateur tenor)—"O, dreadful chronic inflammation of the larynx! Lost my voice entirely!"

Brown—"Dear me! you don't mean that!"

Jones—"Yes—been obliged to give up singing *altogether*!"

Brown (with alacrity)—"By George, look here, old fellow! come and dine with us to-night, and spend the evening.

A PERFECT EXCUSE.

Rector (to his keeper)—"Morning, Woodgate. Didn't I see you in church yesterday?"

Keeper (apologetically)—"Yes, Sir. But—I felt I was a doin' wrong all the time, Sir!"

PLEASURES OF HOPE.

Giving sixpence to an organ-grinder, when you are hard at head work, in the illusive hope of purchasing his silence; and then finding him repeating his call regularly at precisely the same hour, and playing with marked emphasis close your door-step.

Running errands for your aunt, and petting her asthmatic pug-dog, in the hope that at her death you will be liberally rewarded; and discovering, after all, that she has lived on an annuity, and died very nearly penniless.

Putting off and putting off a call upon your coal-merchant, in the vain and feeble hope of prices coming down and finding, in the end, that the greatest rise has happened exactly on the day when you are burning your last scuttleful, and are compelled to give an order.

Hurrying home to dinner with a splendidly fine appetite, which you cannot avoid hoping will be worthily appeased; and, alas! discovering that the *piece de resistance* is cold mutton.

Hailing a passing hansom in the hope to catch your train, for which you are already late, and finding that the horse is an incorrigible jibber.

THE UNLUCKY LOVERS.

(*A Ballad for Belgravia.*)

Take back the heart, nor ask me why
Thy precious gift I thus restore.
Believe me that I fain would sigh
To think our day-dream, love, is o'er.

Nay, deem me not a fickle swain,
Nor fancy, in a faithless hour
Enslaved by some fair rival's chain,
I've yielded captive to her power.

Methought—'twas but an idle guess—
That when I called to seek thy hand,
Thy parent would our union bless,
And something handsome nobly stand.

Alas! he says he can't afford
To give his child a single thou . . .
And as I've not one penny-bow, Madge Ward,
Can we, with prudence, marry now?

ASPIRATIONS.

I wish I were a pauper, supported by the State,
Subsisting on the taxes, and not the parish rate;
An able-bodied pauper, that had no work to do,
Out-door relief receiving; enjoying in-door too.

O that I had a pension, enough for my support,
A suite of rooms besides in the Palace, Hampton Court;
Then should lead a life from both care and envy free,
Till death snuffed out life's candle, and put an end to me.

I wish I were a parson, to preach without reply,
From boobies who, unthinking, at table-talkers fly,
Not waiting till a sentence is brought unto an end,
Its last half-hearers needing its first to comprehend.

I wish I were a parson, to speak my candid mind
And point out things to people to which they 'd fain be blind,
With neither groans nor hisses my true remarks to drown;
And nobody attempting to cough or laugh me down.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.*

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On London | On Ireland
,, Scotland, | ,, Paris,

And on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,, } Rs. 500 and not ex-
,, 21 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

NEGOTIATES, and receives for COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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